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A Study of Tibur—Historical, Literary, and Epigraphical, from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Roman Empire. By ELLA BOURNE. A Dissertation Submitted to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University in Conformity with the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Pp. 73.

Does anyone ever re-read a Doctor's dissertation? I answer that natural question by saying that today I myself have gone through a second time and with pleasure Dr. Bourne's thesis on *Tibur*. Of course, any devotee of Horace is stirred by the thought of fertile Tibur on the hillside, founded by an Argive colonist, the home of the resounding Albunea, and the *praeceps Anio* by whose banks the Matinian bee fashioned the honey of his song. But apart from the magic of the subject, Dr. Bourne has achieved the rare success of making a scholarly and a readable dissertation, and I for one, when it is possible to go to Italy again, shall carry her *Tibur* with me to the Sabine (or Tiburtine!) hills.

A reviewer, if interested, always wishes to interrogate an author, and my mind is full of questions. On p. 16, I wonder if Dr. Bourne could have seen before her book went to press the discussion of "Horace's Villa at Tivoli: I. Horace at Tibur" by G. H. Hallam (*Johns Hopkins Studies*, Vol. IV, 1914) and what her opinion would be of Mr. Hallam's self-satisfied contention about the Sabine-Tiburtine locality of Horace's villa. I, myself, cannot follow his inferences. I could wish a fuller footnote (60) on this page, too, about the new excavations in the valley of the Digentia, for no official archaeological account of them has been published by the Italian excavators and so no intelligent criticism of the identification as the "Villa d'Orazio" has been possible.

Then on p. 16 I get the impression that the writer is not one of "those who would like to make Horace's references to his farm and his references to Tibur fit exactly," but on p. 33 I find her arguing that Tibur was not a purely artificial or fashionable resort, because Horace met a wolf while wandering in the woods near his Sabine farm. Is not this begging the question, and is not *silva lupus in Sabina* too poetic an animal to be taken as a proof of "natural conditions" of any district?

I wander down another by-path from the early history of Tibur and the different accounts of the founders (p. 12) to W. Warde Fowler's new book *Virgil's "Gathering of the Clans,"* and his interesting suggestion (pp. 52-54) that the twin-legend in Rome, Tibur Praeneste, Tusculum, and Lake Regillus, "all . . . traditionally affected by Greek culture at a very early period," while perhaps indigenous in Italy, was probably overlaid by the Greek stories of the Dioscuri. But I must not wander far. One more question: Is the meaning of *udus* or *uvidus* as applied to Tibur (p. 26) necessarily "well-watered"? Horace uses the adjective of orchards, willow-grove, seashore, the ground, of leaves, of parsley, of clay, of temples flushed with wine, of ropes, and of the

wind. Perhaps applied to Tibur the adjective is more pregnant than "well-watered" and suggests moisture in the ground and in the air as well as the Anio's falls and fast-flowing streams. Perhaps then (I must comment ironically on my own comments) it is untranslatable.

In these ambling notes I am not giving an idea of the scope of the seventy-three pages, which the titles of the four chapters suggest: "Early Tibur"; "Tibur under the Roman Empire"; "The Government of Tibur"; "The Cults of Tibur." Legend and history, scenery and products, officials and villa-owners, gods and temples, all have their place in the study, and the rich mass of material gathered is welded into a new and vivid picture of Tibur.

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Virgil's "Gathering of the Clans." By W. WARDE FOWLER. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell (New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.), 1916. \$1.20 net.

A little volume of 96 pages with the above title has come from the pen of that well-known scholar, W. Warde Fowler. In the introduction he tells us that the title was suggested by a friend who in calling upon him chanced to refer to the gathering of the armies at present fighting in Europe as the "gathering of the clans." This directed the author's attention again to the seventh book of Virgil, particularly to lines 601-817. The Oxford text is given on one page and a metrical translation by James Rhoades on the other. Then follows the introduction, in which is stated the motive of Virgil in giving this catalogue of nations. That motive was the "wish to move the feeling of his Italian reader as he sees the stately procession of Italian warriors passing before him, or perchance to fill his mind with pride and pleasure at finding among them the ancient representatives of his own city or district." Virgil was a staunch supporter of that Italian policy definitely inaugurated by Augustus; but unity of feeling was not a fact among the peoples of Italy, and the author shows how Virgil met and overcame these difficulties. The remainder of the volume is given up to a series of comments on various passages, which possess the merit of being free from the dryness of most "notes" that are given. These comments are delightful reading and most suggestive, and after going through them one returns with renewed interest to this part of his Virgil. They should be read by every lover of Virgil for a deeper appreciation of the great Roman poet.

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